

ADING.

Consignee.	Intended Despatch
Olyphant & Co	1st May
Bourju Hubener & Co	Early
Russell & Co	Early
Rozario & Co	Early
Order	Early
John Burd & Co	Early
Bouman & Co	Early
Russell & Co	Early
Olyphant & Co	Early
Carlowitz & Co	Early

At Canton:

NC HARBOUR.

H.P.	Captain.
80 G. E. Domville, Lieut.	
C. Crowley, Lieut.	
Attached to Melville	
Johnson, Lieut. Comr.	
Jose Vca, Captain	
R. Bernard, D.M.L.G. &c.	
Patero	
Commodore Oliver Jones	
180 Hatfield, Lt. Commander	
40 Harbor Tender to Comm.	
TON.	
Bessard	
Edwards	
Folsom	

CANTON

Owners or Agents.	
& O. S. N. Co	
& W. Dock Company's Tug	
C. and M. Steam-boat Co.	
C. & M. Steam-boat Co.	
Chong	
tion Dock Company Tug	
C. & M. Steam-boat Co.	
Acheong	
Acheong	
omas Hunt & Co	
omas Hunt & Co	
C. & M. Steam-boat Co	

Owners.	
P. & O. S. N. Steam Co	
Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Captain Lewes	
Jardine, Matheson & Co	
David Saseon Sons & Co	
Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Dent & Co	

ents.

金舊往

請司客舊莫定船一隻名有大英  
至面附金必至和議者大早  
和與如者半日有請半日有請半日  
與島搭至本有便客者本公司  
是者

若者埠日船一隻名有大美  
與寫至本有貴往舊金必至和議  
搭客者本公司  
是者

Proprietor, at No. 3, Wyndham  
ong.

## CHINA

THE

## MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL."

Vol. XXIV. No. 1331. 號一月五年八十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 1st MAY, 1868.

日九初月四年辰戌治同

Price, \$2 per

Annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,  
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,  
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-  
born Hill, E.C.AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San  
Francisco.CHINA.—SWEATON, DROWN & CO., Amoy,  
GILES & CO., Fuzhou, THOMPSON &  
CO., Shanghai, H. WOOD & CO., Ma-  
nila, C. KARUTH & CO.

## New Advertisements.

H. M. NAVAL YARD,

HONGKONG, 1st May, 1868.

THE Naval Storekeeper hereby gives no-

tice that on THURSDAY, the 14th

Instant, at Noon, he will be ready to treat

under the conditions contained in the Re-

gulations of Her Majesty's Transport Ser-

vice and the form of Charter Party which

may be seen at the above Office, for the

Conveyance from Hongkong to England of

about 14 Officers, 2 Staff Sergeants, 90 men

9 Women and 12 Children.

Tenders are to be made at rates per head

(Officers and Men separately), which are to

include Conveyance, freight of Baggage

according to Government Scale (Appendix

22 of the Transport Regulations), the sup-

ply of Articles for the Mess place, Cabins

and Berths (Appendix 15), Articles for Table

use of Staff Sergeants and Troops, and

drinking Tanks for use on the Mess Deck

(Appendix 16), and of cooking Utensils,

Food, Light and Necessaries for all their use

(Appendix 17), as well as of all Stores

(especially those referred to in Article 97)

and other requisites as are required by the

Transport Regulations to be provided by

the owners. Messing for Officers or other

1st class or 2nd class Passengers, is to be

supplied by the owners, and will be paid for

(at the rates specified in Appendix 25 of the

Regulations), which rates are to include the

supply of Bedding (exclusive of Bed Linen and

Towels), Medical Comforts, Articles for

Table use, Cocking Utensils, Fuel, Lights and

other requisites (Article 201 and Ap-

pendix 16 to 17 of the Regulation.)

Fittings will be erected, and Provisions, Water, Medical Comforts, and Bedding for the

Staff Sergeants and Troops, as well as

for their families, will be found by Govern-

ment. Owners are to supply a Distilling

Apparatus, the requisites for baking Bread,

and Water Casks or Tanks. A competent

Person is to be provided by the owners at

their expense to manage the Distilling Ap-

paratus, to keep it in effective working order,

and to issue the distilled Water.

Payment will be made for Staff Sergeants

and their families at the rates exceeding by

one third those which may be agreed upon

for the Troops and their families.

All Tenders must be made upon the

Printed Form provided for the purpose,

which may be obtained on application at

the said Office, and be enclosed in sealed

envelope and addressed to the Naval Store-

keeper, and bear in the left hand corner the

words "Tender for the Conveyance of

Troops."

No. Tender will be received after 12

o'clock Noon on the day of Treaty.

\* In a ship provided with a Distilling

Apparatus only half the stock of Filtered

Water required by the Transport Regula-

tions need be shipped.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, in 2,000 SHARES OF

\$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and

\$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Reso-

lutions passed at a Meeting of the

Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insur-

ance Company held on the 8th instant, ap-

plications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire

Insurance Company, Limited will be re-

ceived by the General Managers, the form

of application to be as follows:—

To the General Managers and Consulting

Committee of the Hongkong Fire In-

surance Company, LIMITED.

I request you to allot me

Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the

above-named Company, and I agree to accept such

Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One

Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

REISS &amp; CO.

China and Japan, May 1, 1868.

June 1.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr

J. EMIL MAINTZ and Mr JAMES WHEATLEY

in our Firm ceased on 30th April last, and

Mr FREDERICK C. ADAMS and Mr LEOPOLD

KAHN are this day admitted as Partners

REISS &amp; CO.

China and Japan, May 1, 1868.

June 1.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.

That the General Managers and Consulting

Committee are hereby authorized to

adopt measures for the reconstruction of

the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insur-

ance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed

in the Memorandum of the 2nd April

presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.

That the General Managers and Consulting

Committee are hereby requested to re-

ceive applications for Shares in the Hong-

kong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, under a

Pettition for adjudication of Bankrupt-

cy filed in the Supreme Court on the

Twenty-first day of April, A.D. 1868, is

hereby required to surrender himself to

WILLIAM HASTINGS ALEXANDER,

## INSURANCES.

## NOTICE.

THE following Resolutions having reference to Insurance in Hongkong, adopted at a Meeting in London of the various Fire Insurance Companies represented in Hongkong and by the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, are circulated for general information:

1st.—That in future, the rates for short periods be calculated as follows:

Not exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the annual rate.  
Above one month and not exceeding three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "  
Above three months and not exceeding six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "  
Above six months, the full annual rate.

2nd.—That Petroleum and its Products should be stored by themselves in buildings constructed in conformity with the following regulations:

The Building to be of Ground Floor only, constructed of Brick or Stone, with Tile, Slate or Metal roof, such roof to have apertures for the passage of ventilation, the whole of such building to be situated at least two feet below the surface of the road or street, or in the event of the floor not being sunk, then any openings in the walls of said building to be built up to the height of at least three feet above the level of the road or street, in order to prevent the petroleum, &c. flowing out of the building in case of fire.

3rd.—That Saltpetre and Nitrates should be stored in like manner in buildings of substantial structure (without internal wood work) appropriated exclusively to such articles.

4th.—That the rate for the foregoing articles be not less than (2%) two per cent. per annum.

5th.—That Gunpowder should be stored in some fitting place, either on shore or in the Bay, under proper regulations and at sufficient distance from all other property.

6th.—That a clause be inserted in every policy covering ordinary godowns, declaring that Petroleum and its products, Saltpetre, Nitrates and Gunpowder, are not deposited therein.

7th.—That the foregoing regulations regarding the storage of goods do come into operation on and after the 6th July next.

8th.—That no Insurance on Chinese Houses shall in future be taken at a lower rate than (2%) two and a half per cent. per annum.

Hongkong, April 6, 1868.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company, and General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents China Fire Insurance Company, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Phoenix Assurance Company, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

R. S. WALKER & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company, HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents, London Assurance Corporation, Queen Fire Insurance Company, Manchester Fire Assurance Company.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

TURNER & CO., Agents, Northern Assurance Company.

WM. PURTAU & CO., Agents for the Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance Company.

ADAM SCOTT & CO., (In Liquidation), Agents, Sun Fire Office.

BRUSSEL & CO., Agents, Pacific Insurance Company of San Francisco.

ALFRED WILKINSON & CO., Agents, Guardian Assurance Company.

Per pro the Borneo Company, Limited, JOHN FRASER, Agents, Commercial Union Insurance Company.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Annual Rate. One month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Annual Rate. One month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £407,293.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, June 21, 1868.

## INSURERS.

## NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

2nd.—That Petroleum and its Products should be stored by themselves in buildings constructed in conformity with the following regulations:

The Building to be of Ground Floor only, constructed of Brick or Stone, with Tile, Slate or Metal roof, such roof to have apertures for the passage of ventilation, the whole of such building to be situated at least two feet below the surface of the road or street, or in the event of the floor not being sunk, then any openings in the walls of said building to be built up to the height of at least three feet above the level of the road or street, in order to prevent the petroleum, &c. flowing out of the building in case of fire.

3rd.—That Saltpetre and Nitrates should be stored in like manner in buildings of substantial structure (without internal wood work) appropriated exclusively to such articles.

4th.—That the rate for the foregoing articles be not less than (2%) two per cent. per annum.

5th.—That Gunpowder should be stored in some fitting place, either on shore or in the Bay, under proper regulations and at sufficient distance from all other property.

6th.—That a clause be inserted in every policy covering ordinary godowns, declaring that Petroleum and its products, Saltpetre, Nitrates and Gunpowder, are not deposited therein.

7th.—That the foregoing regulations regarding the storage of goods do come into operation on and after the 6th July next.

8th.—That no Insurance on Chinese Houses shall in future be taken at a lower rate than (2%) two and a half per cent. per annum.

Hongkong, March 8, 1868.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 8, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, June 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances:

One month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.  
Three months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "  
Six months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionally.

For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information apply to:

ROB. S. WALKER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding One Month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.  
Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months,  $\frac{1}{2}$  " "  
Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months,  $\frac{2}{3}$  " "

Above Six Months, the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and EFFECTS thereto contained.

In case of Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged; and in case of Residences, so situated, as to be detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent.

The Royal's Annual Rate for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz.—

Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.

First Class China House and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, November 6, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:—

Canton, by Messrs DEACON & CO.

Macao, " E. L. LIMA, Esq.

Amoy, " Messrs BOYD & CO.

Fukchau, " Messrs KINNEAR & CO.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to:

ADAM SCOTT & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, Secretary.

## NOTICE.

INDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
Following Rates will be charged in  
are for Short Period Insurances,  
ed 1 month, 1 per cent.  
month and  
exceeding 3, 1/2 do.  
months and  
exceeding 6, 1/2 do.  
months, the full annual rate.  
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,  
Guardian Assurance Company  
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

## NOTICE.

ERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
and after this date the following  
will be charged for Short Period  
Insurances:  
eeding one month of the Annual Rate.  
month and  
exceeding 3, 1/2 " "  
months and  
exceeding 6, 1/2 " "  
months, the full annual rate.  
TURNER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

## DOCKS.

KONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL \$750,000.

500 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.  
COMPANY'S DOCKS AT ABER-  
LEN AND WHAMPOA are in full  
order, and the attention of Ship-  
owners respectively solicited to the advan-  
tageous Establishments offer for  
Repair and Repair of Vessels.  
allowing description of the Premises  
itted for the information of the

## ABERDEEN DOCK.

DOCK No. 1.  
GRANITE.  
330 feet.  
80 "  
of Water at Spring Tides, 182 "  
do. Neap Tides, 16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.  
GRANITE.  
400 feet.  
90 "  
of Water at Spring Tides, 24 "  
do. Neap Tides, 21 "

DOCK now under course of con-  
struction.

## WHAMPOA DOCKS.

DOCK A.  
GRANITE.  
550 feet.  
80 "

of Water at Spring Tides, 16 1/2 ft.  
do. Neap Tides, 13 1/2 "

are the largest Docks in China  
are fitted with every appliance in  
of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps,  
safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.  
GRANITE.  
340 feet.  
60 "

of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "

do. Neap Tides, 15 "

are fitted with every appliance in  
of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps,  
safety and despatch in work.

DOCK D.  
GRANITE.  
164 feet.  
126 feet.  
of Water at Spring Tides, 12 1/2 "

do. Neap Tides, 9 1/2 "

DOCK E.  
GRANITE.  
120 feet.  
of Water at Spring Tides, 11 "

do. Neap Tides, 8 1/2 "

and E. are Mud Docks available for  
vessels, at very low rates.

## WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Premises, both at  
and Whampoa, possess every  
ce necessary for the Repair of Ships  
an Machinery. The Engineers' Shops  
plied with Lathe, Planing, Scr-  
wing, Punching Machines, &c., &  
the of executing work on the largest  
and Blacksmith's Shops are equally  
plied with plant, and the work is  
y carried on under the Supervision of  
Europeans.

Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty  
where vessels can lie in 24 feet  
and take in or out Boilers, masts, &c.

LERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.  
company in addition to executing  
ers are prepared to tender for supply-  
new Boilers to Steam-ships for con-  
ing which they have great facilities.

## FOUNDRY.

Company's Stores will (when re-  
) supply at moderate rates all the  
for Ship-work, such as Paint,  
Cavas, &c., &c.

## STEAM TUG.

Company's powerful Steam Tug  
(100 Horse-power nominal) is always  
to Tow Sailing Vessels from  
the Dock free of charge, and  
ake them back to Sea at reduced  
rates.

further particulars, apply at  
the of the Company, d'Agilar Street,  
Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,  
Secretary.

—. The Consignee or Master of any  
seeing reason to complain of the work  
in the Docks, or in any way respecting  
the dock arrangements, should address the  
ary on the subject when their con-  
will receive the immediate attention of  
rectors of the Company.

Hongkong, October 13, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.  
Ex Sir Launcelot, Fiery Cross, and other  
Arrivals.  
BASS'S PALE ALE, in quarts and pints.  
London Brown STOUT, in do.  
Guinness STOUT, in do.  
Hennessy and Martell's BRANDY.  
English OLD TOM GIN.  
Hubbuck's PAINTS.  
Do. boiled and raw LINSEED OIL  
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!  
SELLING OFF!!!

## GREAT SACRIFICES!!

## SPLENDID BARGAINS!!

MULLER & CLAUSSSEN  
BEG to announce that they are Selling  
Off their stocks of the undermentioned  
GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of—  
Black Cloth Dress FROCK and Walking  
COATS.

Melton and Angola Walking, Shooting  
and SAC COATS.

Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS  
and OVER COATS.

Alpaca and Merino COATS.  
Black COATS.

Fancy Buckskin, Angora and Tweed  
TROUSERS.

Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS.  
Black Dress VESTS.

Buckskin and Angola VESTS.  
Merino and Alpaca VESTS.

White and Colored Linen VESTS.  
Colored Linen VESTS.

A large lot of PIECE GOODS, compris-  
ing—

Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS and  
DOESKINS.

MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS,  
TWEEDS and PIANNELS, of  
this Season's Patterns.

Also a new assortment of HOSEI-  
RIES and SHIRTS of—

LONG CLOTH, with Linen FRONTS, &  
Silk and Wool SHIRTS.

Merino, Cotton, Lambwool and Flannel  
DRAWERS and UNDER VESTS.

Merino, Cotton and Lambwool  
HALF HOSE.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE.

Den's Kid and Driving GLOVES.

COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, Chokers  
BELTS and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.

Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS,  
in the newest Styles.

Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES.

UMBRELLAS, Walking STICKS, Cloth  
and Hair BRUSHES.

PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS,  
And a great variety of other GOODS.

MULLER & CLAUSSSEN,  
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 5, 1868.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

HARMONIUMS and other Musical  
INSTRUMENTS.

Christy Minstrel's SONGS. Pianoforte  
OPERAS.

VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &  
INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired.

C. WAGNER

28, Hollywood Road.

Hongkong, August 2, 1867. 2a/33

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ' YELL METAL, 20/28 oz. and  
NAILS.

Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

FOR SALE.

100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100  
barrels MESS BEEF.

Apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

FOR SALE.

100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100  
barrels MESS BEEF.

Apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

FOR SALE.

100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100  
barrels MESS BEEF.

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Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

FOR SALE.

100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100  
barrels MESS BEEF.

Apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

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OFFICE NOTIFICATION  
joined transcript of a Telegram in the General Post Office in London was received by the Undersigned is published for general information.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
London, Feb. 3, 1868.

[COPY]

London To Point de Galle,  
Master Bayley.  
Australian Post-masters and Com-  
mutes that a more favorable arrange-  
ment for Australian Mail than that  
time has been made. Outward  
Mails for China and Australia  
the seven days later (later) than  
time table; homeward Australian  
leave on (one) day earlier than  
the First outward Mails to Australia  
new plan will leave Southampton  
of March; 1st homeward Mail  
under new plan will leave  
twenty-eighth of March. Stay of  
Ceylon will be avoided. Intervals  
in Australia and London will be  
reduced. Advice also Bombay, Cal-  
cutta. Particulars by to-day's

10. 1 P.M.  
13. 1.55.  
(Signed) THOS. AUSTIN,  
In Charge.  
Tel. Office,  
13th January, 1868.  
True Copy.  
(Signed) F. BAYLEY,  
Agent.



NSULAR NOTIFICATION.  
BRITISH CONSULATE,  
CANTON, 8th April, 1868.  
Underwritten has been instructed by  
Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Her  
Minister in China, &c., &c., to  
view of those interested in the  
Canton regarding the establish-  
ment of a Bonded Warehouse, and would  
be any information on the  
they will favour him with either  
or collectively.

D. B. ROBERTSON,  
Counsel.

#### ATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
Deerfoot, British barque, 490, D.  
ton, April 20, 12,000 piculs Rice.  
Tarping, Brit. ship, 767, Dowdy,  
April 27, 18,000 piculs Rice.—Gin-  
ton.  
Chinaman, British ship, 667,  
Sugou, April 25, 15,000 piculs Rice.  
Neu Granada, Bremen barque,  
C. Bauer, Saigon, April 20, 7,600  
rice.—E. SCHELLHAB & CO.  
Manne, U. S. steamer, 800,  
Mr. Cushing, Norfolk River and  
Nov. 8, 1867, and April 21.  
Forêt, H. L. M. steamer, Le  
de la Cour, Shanghai, April 25,

CLEARED.  
Whampoa  
for Iloilo.  
for Whampoa  
for Canton.  
for Tientsin.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
British ship *Tarping*, from Saigon,  
fine weather and light southerly  
wind the first part of passage; the  
weather until last night, when had  
wind from East and rain. Four days  
from Cape St. James till  
Hongkong.

British ship *Chinaman*, from Saigon,  
first part of passage had fine weather  
and light variable winds and calms,  
but had light southerly wind  
weather until arrival in port. The  
ship *Carmarthenshire* left Saigon  
before the *Chinaman* for Wokong.

Bremen barque *Neu Granada*, from  
reports fine weather and light wind  
E. to S. nearly all the passage, from  
wind from E. until arrival

#### NOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 1st May, 1868.  
—Patna, New, ... \$645  
Old, ... None.  
Beira, New, ... 635  
Old, ... None.  
Macao, ... 675  
N.—BOMBAY, ... 21  
CALCUTTA, ... 19

Exchange.  
months' eight, ... 44  
6, ... 44  
cuta, 3 days' eight, Rs. 218  
bay, 3 days' eight, Rs. 217  
Inghae, 3 days' eight, Tls. 72  
over, 17 divs. B., ... 115 per cent. pre-  
10.25 per cent. pre-  
11 per cent. pre-  
24.50 per cent. ar. 98 touch, ... 24.10  
Sovereigns, ... 4.85  
1, ... 9  
Company Shares, ... 40 per Share.  
100 per cent. ... 100 per cent.  
do, New, ... 16 per cent. per  
Bank Shares, Old, 16 per cent. per  
do, New, ... 3  
Hotel Shares, 32 per cent. dis. no-  
minal.  
Dock Shares, ... 10 per cent. dis. no-  
minal.

Temperature.

HONGKONG, 1st May, 1868.  
9 A.M. 3 P.M.  
ter, ... 60.02 20.94  
ed Thermometer, 76 74  
ib, ... 73.0 75.0  
ib, ... 70.0 71.0  
om S. Rgr., ... 76.0  
om S. Rgr., ... 71.0  
un's Rgr., ... 76  
on Grass, ... 70.0  
is (Rainbow Groun, 0.10  
above, ... 0.09  
N.E. N.E.  
... 4 2  
... 8 6  
... 4 3  
Dull. Dull.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

#### THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868.

#### THE SPANISH TREATY WITH CHINA.

The *Provisor Philipino* of Manila publishes in its issues of the 19th, 21st, and 22nd instant, the text of the long-expected Treaty between Spain and China, which was sent out from Madrid on the 19th February. With one exception, the new Treaty (like all the other conventions that have been concluded between China and foreign powers, excepting Russia) is as nearly as possible an exact adaptation, clause by clause, of Lord Elgin's Treaty of 1858. It contains fifty-two articles, and was signed at Tientsin on the 10th October, 1864, between the Spanish envoy, Sr. Don Sinibaldo de Mas, and the Chinese Commissioners, Chung How and Sieh Hwan. The date of ratification is not given, although the fact of this having taken place is noted in a note appended to the Treaty; but, although in Art. 52 the period of one year from the date of signature is prescribed as the limit within which ratification should take place, it is a well-known fact that this important ceremony has been delayed for upwards of two years, to the great annoyance of H. E. the Spanish Minister; nor has any notice of the event been published as yet in China. The delay has usually been attributed to objections taken by the Chinese Government against the Spanish provision in favor of the Coolie-trade, as appearing in Article 10, which forms the exception we have referred to above. The following is a translation of this Article:

"Art. X.—The Imperial authorities will permit Chinese subjects who may wish to proceed to labour in the Spanish colonial possessions to enter into contracts for this purpose with Spanish subjects, and to embark either alone or with their families in any of the open Ports of China, and the local authorities will establish the necessary regulations at each Port, in concert with the representatives of Her Catholic Majesty, for the protection of the labourers in question.

"Deserters or persons who have been impressed (*cojidos*) against their will, shall not be admitted. Should cases of this description arise, the local authorities will address the Spanish Consul for redress."

The foregoing is all that the Treaty contains with respect to coolie emigration; but the Spanish Minister has been understood as having made repeated efforts to obtain some changes in the Convention on the subject which was entered into some two years since by the Treaty representatives at Peking. Whether he has succeeded or not, does not appear.

We regret to learn that so highly-respected a gentleman as Sr. de Mas has vacated his post as Spanish Minister in China. He is already on his way home; where we trust he will receive the reward due to his long-tried and successful diplomacy.

"UNEMPLOYED" CHINESE.  
We observe in the *Shanghai Recorder* a statement which, if correct, ought by rights to lead to some enquiry on the part of the colonial authorities. According to that journal, "about forty unemployed Cantonese were sent to Hong Kong on the 16th instant by the Chinese authorities in the ship *Kadoch*." And the question naturally arises, of what degree were these "unemployed Cantonese." We know quite enough of the Chinese authorities to be quite sure that they would not be likely to send, at their own expense, any of their countrymen to another port so long as there was any chance of their maintaining themselves or unless they stood in some dread of the results of their being left upon their hands. And it is not unfair to presume that these were Cantonese beggars who have thus been quietly transferred from Chinese to British territory to avoid the disagreeable alternatives of dealing with them on the spot or endeavouring to induce the Canton authorities to receive them. Of course we may be wrong in our conjecture, but the fact that they are described as "unemployed" is suspicious, and enquiry should at least be made into the facts of the case. Of course if they turn up here they will be described as "40 Chinese passengers," but we should presume that the police authorities would object to any reinforcement, however small, of the beggar class, which still flourishes here in defiance of anything like sanitary regulations.

Should this in truth be an attempt to throw upon the Colony the maintenance of distressed Chinese or, at all events, a step to compel our authorities to take the trouble of forwarding them on to Canton, we hope it will be met by a very decided refusal to permit of such a precedent being carried out. We should next have an importation from Canton of distressed Shanghai-ese, and the idea once established that Hongkong was a convenient depot for distressed Chinese, we should not be long in adding to the worst classes of our native population,

Let the police authorities keep their eyes open for the arrival of the expected cargo. We are much mistaken if His Excellency the Governor does not institute an enquiry into the character of the "passengers" which so frequently arrive, now that the "cat has been let out of the bag."

#### LOCAL.

##### TO-DAY'S POLICE.

A POCKET-PICKER.—(Before Mr. May.) Mr. Floyd charged a Chinaman with having attempted to pick his pocket on Queen's Road, yesterday, between noon and one o'clock, near Mr. Schmidt, the gunmaker. Prisoner is a fishmonger in the Central Market, but appears to combine other "fishy" occupations with that followed in the Market. Mr. Floyd stated that he felt prisoner raise his pocket, as if testing what it contained, and at that moment seized him and gave him in custody. Prisoner said that he was pushed against the complainant, which complainant said was false. His Worship said that he could inquire into the antecedents of the prisoner, but would not detain Mr. Floyd. The public were indebted to Mr. Floyd for having given prisoner in custody; many would have simply given prisoner a blow on the head, and said no more about it, while the prisoner would thus have been incited to rob the first European he met. Mr. Floyd had done quite right, and what was best calculated to stop such cases of robbery. It having been found that no good was known of prisoner, and that the only persons in the circle of his acquaintance willing to recognise him were those in charge of the Gaol, His Worship said that he would have no compunction in flogging him, in order, if possible, to restrain him from such crimes in future. He would therefore go to Gaol for six months, and receive two floggings of ten strokes each, one dose on going into Gaol, and another previous to release.

A colored servant named Gomes, represented as "butler to Mr. Fischer," was charged with "drunk and assault." The Siki constable in charge of the case, said that prisoner demanded of the constable whether he had or had not a pass; upon which the Siki took him to the Station. Defendant said, "To-day, my friend" go home, sir; yesterday, I go meet him, sir; he open wine, sir; don't know any more, sir; have China witness, sir. His Worship remarked that the witness was of no consequence; prisoner was drunk, and he would be fined a dollar.

(Before Mr. Goddake.)—KIDNAPPING.

Wong Asing and Lee Atai, both of Macao, were charged with having kidnapped the son of Chun Sam Kam, (a broker), named Chun Akam, aged thirteen, on the 8th February last. Second prisoner is of dark features, and dresses in Portuguese costume when driving his trade in Macao. From the evidence of complainant, it appeared that the second prisoner was talking with the missing boy shortly before he was taken away, and that he would bring back the boy by the 18th February, but refused to say where he was.

H. L. M.'s steam gun-boat *Freton*, Captain Béthie, from Cherbourg with date to the 6th September, en route to Saigon, arrived here yesterday (April 10) afternoon. By her we learn that four steam gun-boats left Cherbourg for Saigon, simultaneously. *Le Scorpion*, *L'Aspir*, *Le Frelon* and *Le Coquille*. Three of these have already arrived here, and the fourth will be daily expected.

The U. S. steam frigate *Pisces*, Captain Ammen, from New York with date to the 16th December, bearing the flag of Admiral S. C. Rowan, the newly-appointed Admiral of the China Station, anchored in the harbour this morning (18th) and exchanged salutes with Fort Canning and the various men-of-war in harbour.

We understand that H. L. M.'s steamer *Perses* will proceed to Labuan, shortly after the arrival of the next *Pisces*.

The European Community were startled on Good Friday by the very sudden and totally unexpected death of the Commissioner of Police for Singapore, K. B. S. Robertson, Esquire. The loss to the Colonial service is very considerable. Mr. Robertson was an able, energetic, and experienced officer, well acquainted with the manners, customs, modes of thought, and wishes of the natives, gifted with tact in dealing with them, and popular with all of them, and especially with the Police force, towards whom he always manifested a great and benevolent sympathy. Quite a young man, his term of service extended over 10 years, fully fulfilling his widow and family to a liberal pension from Government.

In commercial circles the chief subject of talk has been an exchange operation in Java by the Bank of Rotterdam, a young institution which seems taking firm root over the East and is evidently determined to show a lesson or two to the older slower going banks who have not yet recovered from their share at the smash of two years ago. The Java Government, it appears, have been in the habit of interfering with the normal course of exchange by throwing its paper on the open market from time to time. The managing Director of the Rotterdam Bank, Mr. Meyer, determined to stop this, and has bought up an exceptional rate all the paper the Government can sell for the next six months—stated to be Five and a half million Guilders, and by this means he can now control the market.

The following notice has been published:

It is hereby intimated to underwriters, owners and masters of sailing vessels bound to or from any of the Ports in China or Japan, that from the 18th of February next, the Dutch paddle steamer *Kobu Dalew*, will be stationed in the South of the Banda Straits close to *Lacipura Island*, and will pilot vessels through the narrow of the *Lacipura* passage at a fixed Tariff of £25 for ships drawing under 15ft. water.

40 " " above 15ft.

It needs hardly to be mentioned that by the facility thus provided vessels coming from or bound to China will be enabled to avoid the dangers of *Gasper Straits*, where so many casualties have occurred in late years.

Masters of ships desirous to avail of this arrangement are requested to show their ensign on the main-top.

To every man there are many dark hours—when he feels inclined to abandon his best enterprises; hours when his heart's dearest hopes appear delusive; hours when his aspirations seem worthless. Let no one think that he always has dark hours. They are the common lot of humanity. They are the touchstones to try whether we are current coin or not.

One of the dainties sold in the streets of New York is Italian sausages made of mutton. They are bought and eaten with avidity, and will probably drive the old-fashioned dog sausages out of the market.

persumed from the perfect order, regularity and quietness which appeared to prevail in every department of the vessel in question, that in weather fair or foul, the *Orissa* would be manœuvred in a manner not to be surpassed by the most expert seamen of which the maritime nations of the earth can boast.

In connection with my trip in the good ship *Orissa*, allow me, I pray you, to make a suggestion through your columns. Of the number of Officers in the P. & O. Company's Service, I am altogether ignorant. But, however, let it be taken for granted that their name is legion. The salaries given by the Company, it is generally allowed, are liberal, and as a matter of course, the service stands high in the estimation of the seafaring sons of English gentlemen. Dependent, however, as the Company is upon the British Government and public patronage, it is, obviously, beyond its power to do more than give a good "quid pro quo" for services actually rendered. Retiring pensions are granted to officers who have served long and faithfully in the service, but who through the mere effect of time, or in consequence of sickness, or external injury, have become incapacitated, or maimed, cannot possibly be extended, except, perhaps, in cases of an exceptional nature.

Now, to meet such contingencies, would it not, I humbly submit, be an easy matter for the officers, and, indeed, other servants of the Company, to contribute annually, each according to his rank, a sum of money to a general fund, which would rapidly accumulate and yield to each retiring officer a comfortable annuity.

This, as I have intimated above, is merely a suggestion on my part. If any one, who is better acquainted than I am, with the subject thus mooted, can propose some other method of bringing about so desirable an end, I am, most sincerely, at your service to do so.

He therefore applied for an adjournment.

Mr. Hillyar remarked that it was in regard to this matter that he would apply for an adjournment of the examination; they had

not yet done so, and he had no objection to do so.

Mr. Pollard observed that the bankrupt had already been in prison for three months;

but he did not do so, and his Lordship had the power, while the bankrupt had, in his part, given all information and done everything which the Act required him to do.

The Chief Justice said that he could not shut his eyes to the examination. Two bills, with documents, had been sold by the bankrupt—one to the Hongkong Bank and another to the Comptoir d'Escompte, neither of which had been accounted for in the accounts delivered to the Official Assignee. His Lordship then directed the bankrupt to translate a letter in Gujarati, regarding the Bombay transaction, intimating that any inaccuracy would be followed by serious oppositions.

Mr. Hillyar opposed the application for protection on the ground that the bankrupt, after having given cheques on his compatriote, was caught on board the steamer to the present M. L. steamer, to France.

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## THE CHINA MAIL.

METHOD IN AGGRAVATION.  
(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

"Sans cette mandite bête nous ne gagnerons jamais de grandes batailles," said Napoleon; but though without hot, passionate, and even angry impulse, really great questions have rarely been decided or great enterprises achieved, it is the cool in temper who obtain the best and most constant average of success in this world. To be cool in temper, however, does not necessarily imply coldness at heart—very often the reverse is the case. But the increasing deference, almost amounting to timidity, with which men consider what is said or thought of them by their fellow-men has a tendency to paralyze a good deal of the outbreak natural to healthy humanity; and the influence of this sentiment is not the less powerful for being impalpable, any more than the weight of the atmosphere is smaller because we do not see it. The consequence is that method in aggravation, both in speech and writing, has reached a very high point of subtlety; and, as is reasonable, it can be most frequently and conveniently exercised in the form of criticism, whether by satirizing, lecturing, preaching, or giving advice. The exhibition of anger is commonly supposed to betray a sense of the weakness of any cause so defended, but unjustly so; for fervid earnest men have as often lost their temper in pleading for a good as a bad one. It is rather a sign that they are either unprepared with sufficient weapons of defence or are unskilled in the use of them; and may be expected to manifest itself among the ranks of a minority when in opposition, unless that minority possesses exceptional experience and self-complacency. A certain resemblance in point of character has often been observed between Napoleon III. and Mr Disraeli. It is probable that such success as these two men have obtained (and though not often of the best kind it is sufficiently remarkable) has been due partly to the fact that holding to an end they have never scrupled, as to means or plans, but mostly to the amazing impossibility of their respective tempers. The serious charges which, in a political sense, are constantly brought against them are such as they do not resent, either because in secret they are not ashamed even if such accusations are just, or because the moral epidemic is too thick to admit of any ordinary bluster acting on it. Half Count Cavour was similarly gilded he might have lived to this day; and the length of Count Bismarck's despotic rule will, in all probability, depend not so much upon whether he can command his temper as upon how much his temper costs him to command.

Sometimes the mode employed to aggravate only serves to betray the aggravation of him who makes the attempt. French journalists, caustic and witty as they are, occasionally err by over-zeal on this head. When M. Alphonse Karz in his lively series of semi-political papers, "Les Guêpes," twitted Louis Philippe with the general meanness and shabbiness of his entourage and personal appointments, and his inglorious attempts to withdraw from the royal gardens the poor street vendors of fruit and vegetables, the bolt missed its mark; because the King by no means represented the charge of excessive economy, but desired, above all things, to appear an honest bourgeois, and that in French means parsimony personified. And when, as now, in their resentment at the new press law, these writers are imploring Frenchmen to learn as quickly as possible English, German, Russ, Patagonian, and what not, so that they may on those terms and no others read the reports in full of the debates in their own Chamber of Deputies, they miss fire again; because no comparison in which French or French institutions are made to appear to disadvantage with those of any other country in existence is otherwise than unpalatable, and even inadmissible, to the great mass of Frenchmen. There is an African proverb which says, "a tree without a fork is hard to climb;" and it is necessary to ascertain that a person has a hot temper before he can be treated with advantage. He may then be taunted either by charging him with a foolish excess of a virtue he really has, or with being precisely the reverse of what he wishes to be considered. A man fond of approbation is sure to resent the imputation of vanity. From the glibness in casuistry the transition is easy to develop into hypocrisy; and one of our greatest statesmen, owing to his pure excess of rectitude and despotic scrupulosity, if we may coin the word, has been so charged, and has occasionally wasted his time and lost his equanimity, if nothing more, in defending himself. Another method in aggravation often used with success consists in using two different words to describe the same motive or action. As, for instance, if an English clergyman refuses to send his son to a German university, it is because he fears contamination; but when a Roman Catholic decides to place his child at a Protestant school it is because he dreads the light. Or, again, it is easy to employ one word in two different senses with reference to some particular circumstance, which a little incident we once witnessed will illustrate. An English boy placed for tuition with a Scotch gentleman found himself condemned to a porridge breakfast, and rebuked. The tutor explained, "I can make no difference; I give you all porridge, because I treat you all alike." To which the lad retorted, "It's not fair; you don't treat us all alike; because you give them what they like, and you give me what I don't like."

Those who cultivate most scientifically the pheasant art of exasperating others condescend to beforehand how they would least like to be regarded and judged, assuming that they were in the place of their victim; and then, having by the inspiration of original sin arrived at a sufficiently correct conclusion, they persistently regard him in that light, and no other. Young men destined to be called youths, and single women to be regarded of their single blessedness. It is easy and effectual to designate the first as lads, and the second as old maids. If a man in his speech or writing is at all tender or humane, lenient through natural sentiment or acquired principle, it is possible to strike both ways by calling his style emasculate and his logic feminine. If a lady author desires, yea with desire, not to plead the privileges of sex, but to be judged in all respects by this doctrine of justification by works, as poor Miss Brontë did; they insist with severity on according them to her, and state expressly that they do so because she is a woman; in fact they crush her with her weakness, pull her with her privileges, and smother her with false compassion. It is chiefly when men are young that they can easily be made angry, but as far as our experience goes, there is no age at which woman can

not be stirred up to wrath provided the proper means are employed. A certain completeness of suffering may often be inflicted by constructing a kind of interrogative dialogue on paper; for when the questions and answers are composed by the same person, the mortification of his opponent and the destruction of his arguments are a foregone conclusion. Again there is an effective way of dealing with amiable and harmless people, and one which commonly strikes home. There are those who vindictively make vexatious allowances after this fashion:—"It is perhaps very weak and foolish to do this or to go there," they say, "but then creatures which are weak and foolish are quite right to do this and to go there." While beseeching for indulgence to them, we call on the public to observe that these weak and foolish ones think what they do is rather clever, and out of the way than otherwise, and write home concerning it and talk of it for long after, and on the whole deem that they have raised themselves in creation by their deeds. Ought not to be very glad that such feeble creatures are so abundantly and cheaply amused!"

We have endeavoured to indicate the principles rather than to lay down specific modes of action by what we have said; but any one who reflects intelligently on the subject will find that in practice a variety of new methods in the art of aggravating others will suggest themselves to his mind, of which advantage must be taken at the proper opportunity.

## ANOTHER VIEW OF DISRAELI.

Mr Goldwin Smith has published in the *Manchester Examiner* a letter on the "Prejudice of Mr Disraeli," which is not only a very pretty piece of invective, but (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) contains a considerable degree of truth. Speaking of the sympathy which is demanded in Mr Disraeli's case for the triumph of self-raised merit, he says:—

"A triumph of self-raised merit is of all things the most honourable and the most salutary to a nation. Once in my life I have felt the sensation of loyalty. It was when I stood in the presence of Abraham Lincoln. But the illustrious working man of Illinois had risen to the height on which he stood by treasuring steadfastly the steep path of honour. Mr Disraeli has risen by a far different road. His triumph is a triumph over public morality, and over the self-respect of the nation. He has supplanted his rival and attained his present position, not by advancing any great principle, not by defending any great cause, not by carrying any good measure, not by doing any service to the public, but by an intrigue, dexterous, if more falsehood can merit the name of dexterity, but as wise as that which subdues the animals of political faction. For nearly forty years Mr Disraeli has been in Parliament. During the whole of that time his name has never been connected with any generous sentiment, much less with anything practically conducive to the public good. Romilly and Macintosh rose to eminence by reforming the criminal law, Huskisson and Horner by improving our fiscal system, Brougham by promoting parliamentary reform, law reform, popular education, Cobden and Bright by carrying free trade. Peel by vast administrative services and by beneficent legislation in many departments. Gladstone by services of the same kind, and by raising through his fiscal and industrial legislation the condition and hopes of the labouring class. Disraeli has risen by personal invective, by conspiracy, by using the arsenic which kills noble reputations. When men in a different social sphere try to rise by the same means, they meet at the hands of society a very different reward. It is equally absurd to say that Mr Disraeli has trampled on the prejudices of aristocracy, and to hold him up as an object of admiration on that ground. He has, on the contrary, made his way by serving the prejudices of aristocracy, and not only its prejudices but to ascertain that a person has a hot temper before he can be treated with advantage. He may then be taunted either by charging him with a foolish excess of a virtue he really has, or with being precisely the reverse of what he wishes to be considered. A man fond of approbation is sure to resent the imputation of vanity. From the glibness in casuistry the transition is easy to develop into hypocrisy; and one of our greatest statesmen, owing to his pure excess of rectitude and despotic scrupulosity, if we may coin the word, has been so charged, and has occasionally wasted his time and lost his equanimity, if nothing more, in defending himself. Another method in aggravation often used with success consists in using two different words to describe the same motive or action. As, for instance, if an English clergyman refuses to send his son to a German university, it is because he fears contamination; but when a Roman Catholic decides to place his child at a Protestant school it is because he dreads the light. Or, again, it is easy to employ one word in two different senses with reference to some particular circumstance, which a little incident we once witnessed will illustrate. An English boy placed for tuition with a Scotch gentleman found himself condemned to a porridge breakfast, and rebuked. The tutor explained, "I can make no difference; I give you all porridge, because I treat you all alike." To which the lad retorted, "It's not fair; you don't treat us all alike; because you give them what they like, and you give me what I don't like."

Those who cultivate most scientifically

the pheasant art of exasperating others condescend to beforehand how they would

least like to be regarded and judged,

assuming that they were in the place of

their victim; and then, having by the

inspiration of original sin arrived at a

sufficiently correct conclusion, they per-

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other. Young men destined to be called

youths, and single women to be regarded

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desires, yea with desire, not to plead the

privileges of sex, but to be judged in all

respects by this doctrine of justification

by works, as poor Miss Brontë did; they

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they crush her with her weakness,

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not be stirred up to wrath provided the proper means are employed. A certain completeness of suffering may often be inflicted by constructing a kind of interrogative dialogue on paper; for when the questions and answers are composed by the same person, the mortification of his opponent and the destruction of his arguments are a foregone conclusion. Again there is an effective way of dealing with amiable and harmless people, and one which commonly strikes home. There are those who vindictively make vexatious allowances after this fashion:—"It is perhaps very weak and foolish to do this or to go there," they say, "but then creatures which are weak and foolish are quite right to do this and to go there." While beseeching for indulgence to them, we call on the public to observe that these weak and foolish ones think what they do is rather clever, and out of the way than otherwise, and write home concerning it and talk of it for long after, and on the whole deem that they have raised themselves in creation by their deeds. Ought not to be very glad that such feeble creatures are so abundantly and cheaply amused!"

We have endeavoured to indicate the principles rather than to lay down specific modes of action by what we have said; but any one who reflects intelligently on the subject will find that in practice a variety of new methods in the art of aggravating others will suggest themselves to his mind, of which advantage must be taken at the proper opportunity.

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## Shipping in Harbour.

## HONG KONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.O., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS.							
				1868.			
Cadiz	W. C. Edmond	Brit. str.	816	April 20	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Caledonia	W. Steward	Brit. str.	227		Riach & Co		
Douglas	W. Pitman	Brit. str.	615	April 20	P. & O. S. N. Co (Chartered)		
Fornosa	W. Hockin	Brit. str.	675	April 24	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	
Kan Ka Kee	W. Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	March 24	A. Heard & Co		
Tigre	W. Boileve	Fch. str.	1700	April 28	Messageries Imperiales		
Yeo	W. Ashton	Brit. str.	580	April 22	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	
SAILING VESSELS.							
Atrevida	W. Bisset	Brit. bk.	457	April 6	Rozario & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Batavia	K. Hertzler	N. Ger. bk.	366	April 23	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Beted Will	W. Locke	Brit. sh.	812	April 12	10 Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Belvidere	W. Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Benefactress	E. Eldred	Amer. bk.	524	April 7	7 Smith, Archer & Co		
Bertha	W. Wagner	Prus. bg.	235	April 29	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Bessie	W. Simmons	Brit. bk.	562	April 27	Chinese		
Black Prince	W. C. Ingalls	Brit. sh.	760	April 25	Turner & Co		
Cary & Jane	W. Jansen	Hamb. bk.	412	March 27	Bourjan, Hubener & Co	Callao	Immediate
Cornelia	W. Bundgaard	Prus. sh.	300	April 24	E. Schelliss & Co		
Cuttie Sark	W. Moran	Siam. sh.	476	April 28	Chinese		
Dayspring	E. Middleton	Brit. bk.	333	March 19	Russell & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	Early
Eliza	W. Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 13	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Ellen Morris	K. Sillcock	Brit. bg.	193	April 10	Order	Tientsin	
Flory Cross	E. Lamont	Brit. sh.	689	April 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Gravina	W. Camejo	Span. bg.	242	April 23	Remedios & Co		
Glenroy	W. C. Warden	Brit. bk.	357	April 22	Aug. Heard & Co		
Henry Darling	W. Webel	Brit. bk.	412	April 13	Chinese		
Jane Woodburn	W. McDonald	Brit. bk.	299	April 19	Borneo Company	New York	
Java	W. Anderson	Prus. bk.	309	March 31	Arnhold Karberg & Co		
Jeanna Alice	W. Moutier	Frc. sh.	1209	March 11	Order	Portland	Early
John L. Dimmick	W. Wanchell	Brit. sh.	1047	March 26	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Early
John Worcester	W. Knowles	Amer. bk.	613	April 17	Olyphant & Co	Singapore	Early
Lahloo	W. Smith	Brit. sh.	799	April 19	Gillman & Co		
La Paix	W. Labarbe	Brit. bk.	497	April 12	Fred. Degouer		
Midnight	W. Brock	Amer. sh.	838	April 14	Olyphant & Co		
Navarino	W. Wettnig	Brit. bk.	408	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Neville	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	309	Feb. 10	Turner & Co		
Nile	W. Moss	Brit. bk.	240	April 14	T. Howard		
Paramatta	W. Andrews	Brit. bk.	370	April 16	Russell & Co		
Peruvian	W. C. Thompson	Amer. sh.	1076	April 14	Pacific Mail S. S. Co		
Reyward	W. Emery	Amer. sh.	1029	April 17	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Early
San Lorenzo	W. Lebesma	Span. bg.	220	April 7	Remedios & Co		
Sea Ripple	W. Pringle	Brit. sh.	187	April 30	Order		
Sir Lancelot	E. Robinson	Brit. sh.	885	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Stad Assin	W. Buer	Dut. bk.	444	April 28	Order		
Seitan	W. Howard	Brit. bk.	399	Feb. 8	Order		
Tek Lee	W. Kerr	Haus. bk.	350	April 30	Wm. Pustau & Co		
The Colleen Bawn	W. Allen	Brit. sh.	398	April 4	Arnhold Karberg & Co	Ilolo	
Tycoon	W. Mutter	Brit. bk.	362	April 16	16 Gibb, Livingston & Co	Saigon	
Undine	E. Seattie	Brit. sh.	796	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Villa de Kivadavia	W. Castilho	Span. bg.	261	April 13	Remedios & Co		
Wenyes Castle	W. C. Nicoll	Brit. sh.	700	April 26	Birley & Co		
William Chaoder	K. Brown	Brit. sh.	700	April 30	Order		
Ziba	W. Bawes	Brit. bk.	513	April 27	John Burd & Co		

## WHAMPOA.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on April 24.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Araonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh.	1072	April 12	London		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Gathina	Molten	N. Ger. bk.	340	April 28	London	Nagasaki	Glover & Co
Dilkhoosh		Brit. sh.					
Emily Flinn	Penell	Brit. sh.	1000	March 30	Cardiff		
Forward Ho	Hosack	Brit. sh.	949	April 23	Liverpool		
James Wishart	Buchanan	Brit. sh.	862	April 29	New York		
Jennie Bertaux	Barrison	Brit. bk.	988	April 19	10 Newcastle, N. S. W.		
Marecolus	White	Brit. bk.	275	April 13	10 Sydney		
Napoleou III	McMillan	Brit. sh.	780	April 11	Sydney		
Nigara	Meridi	Fch. bk.	743	April 11	Sydney		
Pekin	Seymour	Amer. bk.	695	April 10	10 San Francisco	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co

## SHANGHAI.

## VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS				
SHANGHAI, &c.	Fung Shuey	Am. str.	Olyphant & Co	1st date
TIENTSIN	Mathilda*	Br. bg.	Grun & Co	
OTHER PORTS				
CALLAO		Cary & Jane	Hm. bk.	Bourjau Hubem & Co
		Colson Bawn	Br. bk.	Arnold Karberg & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Dayspring	Br. bk.	Russell & Co	Early
Do.	Do.	Atrevida	Br. bk.	Rozario & Co
PORTLAND		Jeanne Alice	Fr. sh.	Order
SAIGON		Tycoon	Br. sh.	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Do.	Do.	J. L. Dimmick	Br. sh.	Russell & Co
SINGAPORE	Reyward	Reyward	Am. sh.	Russell & Co
	J. Worcester	J. Worcester	Am. bk.	Olyphant & Co

\* At Whampoa.

+ At Canton.

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Guns.	H. I.	Captain.
Algerine	British	gun-vessel	3	C. E. Domville, Lieut.	
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	C. Crowley, Lieut.	
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	Attached to Melville	
Manila	British	gun-boat	—	Johnson, Lieut. Comr.	
Mar. de la Victoria	Spanish	steamer	—	Jose Vez, Captain	
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	R. Bernard, D. M. G. & Co.	
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	Commodore Oliver Jones	
Starling	British	gun-boat	3		
Unadilla	U. States	steamer	5	180 Hatfield, Lt. Commander	
Watchful	British	gun-boat	3	40 Harbor Tender to Comr.	

## MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Guns.	H. I.	Captain.
Cheng-tsing	Chinese	gun-boat	3	Bessard	
Fee-loong	Chinese	gun-boat	5	Edwards	
Hai-ching	Chinese	Customs' cruiser	4	Fols	